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2/9/89 A

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON -
WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-
LEBANON-CARLISLE
MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY
PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-
BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- At 5,120,000, nonagricultural employment set another record in November.
- Nonmanufacturing employment at a record high of 4,061,300 in November.
- All counties in Pennsylvania recorded single digit unemployment rates.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for all of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas declined from a year ago.
- Production workers earned $10.43 per hour and worked an average of 41.7 hours per week.
- Balance of $1.2 billion in Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund.

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-3
Hours and Earnings.....4
Unemployment Compensation.....5
County Data.....6
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....7
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....8

December 1988 DATA ISSUED: January 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis
is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT AT SECOND HIGHEST LEVEL EVER

Pennsylvania's labor force held at near record level performance in December. Seasonally adjusted employment moved up to the second highest level ever while the statewide rate of unemployment inched up 0.1 percentage point to 4.7 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show December seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,517,000, up 52,000 from November. This was just short of the all-time high of 5,526,000 set in August of 1988. Although employment growth during recent months has not been as explosive as during earlier years of the economic recovery, job vacancies are bumping up against labor shortages in many areas of the state limiting the magnitude of continued job growth.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

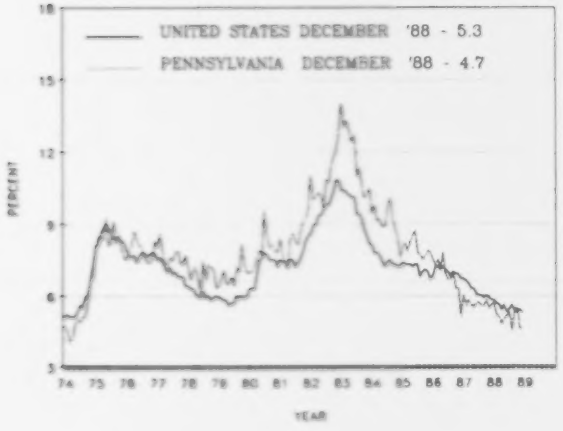

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	DEC. 1988	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM NOV.	NET CHANGE FROM DEC.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,787	5,726	5,780	61	7
Employment	5,517	5,465	5,457	52	60
Unemployment	270	261	323	9	-53
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.7	4.6	5.6	0.1	-0.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,766	5,739	5,752	27	14
Employment	5,523	5,491	5,459	32	64
Unemployment	243	248	293	-5	-50
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.2	4.3	5.1	-0.1	-0.9

Nonetheless, employment showed a healthy 60,000 increase over the year earlier December level.

Despite the employment gain, unemployment also rose as many workers entered the labor force in December. Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was 270,000 in December, up 9,000 over the month. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.7 percent, up 0.1 percentage point.

The December rate was surpassed during the current economic recovery by only November at 4.6 percent and August at 4.5 percent. Lower rates than these have not been seen in Pennsylvania since April 1974 when a rate of 4.3 percent was achieved.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 243,000 in December, down 5,000 since November. This represents the lowest unadjusted jobless count since September 1974 when 241,000 were unemployed. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was 4.2 percent in December, down 0.1 percentage point over the month.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	DEC. 1988 AP/	NOV. 1988 P/	OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987	NET CHANGE TO NOV. 1988 FROM: OCT. 1988	NOV. 1987
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5112.4	5120.0	5116.6	5018.7	3.4	101.3
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1052.4	1055.4	1057.1	1053.5	-1.7	1.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	604.1	605.3	604.9	600.1	0.4	5.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.2	31.3	30.7	-0.1	0.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.6	21.7	22.0	-0.1	-0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.4	48.5	47.8	-0.1	0.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.3	93.0	89.9	0.3	3.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.3	93.8	93.2	-0.5	0.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		110.4	109.8	106.1	0.6	4.3
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.7	92.9	92.5	-0.2	0.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.2	59.7	62.4	0.5	-2.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		33.7	33.9	34.5	-0.2	-0.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.5	20.3	21.0	0.2	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	448.3	450.1	452.2	453.4	-2.1	-3.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.6	92.7	93.0	-0.1	-0.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.5	30.6	31.3	-0.1	-0.8
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		80.4	82.1	83.5	-1.7	-3.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.4	40.9	40.9	-0.5	-0.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.8	81.6	81.8	0.2	0.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.7	60.9	59.9	-0.2	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.3	10.4	0.0	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.4	42.2	40.9	0.2	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.7	9.7	10.4	0.0	-0.7
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4059.2	4061.3	4058.0	3962.8	3.3	98.5
MINING	29.2	29.7	30.0	30.9	-0.3	-1.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	237.4	249.7	256.1	234.9	-6.4	14.8
TRANSPORTATION	145.2	144.8	144.7	144.9	0.1	-0.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.9	0.0	-0.3
COMMUNICATIONS		49.7	49.7	49.9	0.0	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.9	54.9	55.0	0.0	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.9	270.0	270.0	264.7	0.0	5.3
RETAIL TRADE	910.8	898.0	887.5	888.3	10.5	9.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		134.5	126.5	138.3	8.0	-3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	297.7	297.3	298.0	292.1	-0.7	5.2
BANKING		87.5	87.4	88.0	0.1	-0.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS		89.7	89.4	86.2	0.3	3.5
SERVICES	1358.4	1359.1	1364.0	1298.2	-4.9	60.9
BUSINESS SERVICES		241.7	241.1	224.0	0.6	17.7
HEALTH SERVICES		438.2	437.6	421.5	0.6	16.7
--HOSPITALS		239.9	239.6	232.6	0.3	7.3
LEGAL SERVICES		37.9	37.8	37.1	0.1	0.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		160.8	161.4	157.0	-0.6	3.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		88.0	87.5	82.3	0.5	5.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		66.3	66.5	61.8	-0.2	4.5
OTHER SERVICES		326.2	332.1	314.5	-5.9	11.7
GOVERNMENT	706.0	708.1	703.1	703.9	5.0	4.2
FEDERAL		142.1	142.4	142.9	-0.3	-0.8
STATE		156.5	155.6	153.5	0.9	3.0
LOCAL		409.5	405.1	407.5	4.4	2.0
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.8	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.9

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

EMPLOYMENT RECEDED SLIGHTLY IN DECEMBER

The survey of businesses in Pennsylvania indicate that after two months of new employment records, total nonagricultural employment receded slightly in December. The decrease, 7,600, was less than expected for the month, however, and at 5,112,400 employment stood at the third highest level ever, surpassed only by October and November of 1988.

Manufacturing payrolls lost 3,000 over the month, slightly more than would be seasonally expected. At 1,052,400, the December level represented a gain of 700 over a year ago. Over-the-month losses were fairly evenly divided between the durable and nondurable goods industries.

Nonmanufacturing fell by 2,100 over the month, far less than expected for this time of year. With 4,059,200 employed, December represents the second highest level ever in this sector. Nonmanufacturing was up 94,400 over December a year ago.

The largest gainer within nonmanufacturing was retail trade, which added a slightly more-than-expected 12,800 jobs over the month as optimism among retailers preceded the holiday shopping season, to reach a new high of 910,800 employed in December. This optimism was well founded: retail sales did exceedingly well at Christmas.

The largest loser, contract construction, stood at 237,400 after a seasonally expected reduction of 12,300 jobs since November. Despite the loss, contract construction has added 14,000 new jobs since last year.

Services, with an over-the-month decline of 700, has expanded by 58,800 since December of 1987, and has added over sixty percent of all new jobs to the economy over the past year.

NEW EMPLOYMENT RECORD SET IN NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural employment exceeded seasonal expectations by setting a new record in November. At 5,120,000, employment was up by 3,400 over the month, and by 101,300 over a year ago.

Gains in total employment were tempered by an over-the-month loss of 1,700 manufacturing jobs, when a slight increase in employment in this sector is expected in November. However, the decrease may be a correction for the 3,100 fewer jobs lost in October than was expected. At 1,055,400 manufacturing employment was up 1,900 over November a year ago.

Durable goods industries posted an over-the-month gain of 400, and were up 5,200 over a year ago. The gainers within durable goods were: primary metals, which added 300 jobs and has expanded by 3,400 over the last year; machinery, except electrical, which rose by 600 over the month and by 4,300 over the year; transportation equipment, with an over-the-month gain of 500 and a loss of 2,200 jobs since last November; and miscellaneous manufacturing, up 200 for the month but down 500 for the year.

Nondurable goods employment dropped by 2,100 and was down by 3,300 from November a year ago. Employment declined in many sectors within the nondurable goods industries when compared to one month and one year ago. The largest over-the-month loss in employment was recorded by apparel and other textile products, down by 1,700 for the month, and by 3,100 for the year.

Jobs within the nonmanufacturing sector were up by 3,300 in November, an increase of 98,500 over a year ago. Retail trade was up a seasonally expected 10,500 to reach 898,000, the second highest level ever; the services sector was down 4,900, a less-than-expected loss for November, to a level of 1,359,100; and government gained a seasonally expected 5,000 jobs over the month, mostly due to an expansion of the labor force at the local government level.

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1988 P/	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988 P/	OCT 1988	NOV 1987	NOV 1988 P/	OCT 1988	NOV 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$434.93	$428.28	$421.64	41.7	41.3	41.5	$10.43	$10.37	$10.16
DURABLE GOODS	476.79	468.42	483.49	42.8	42.2	42.6	11.14	11.10	10.88
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	353.18	347.13	349.29	40.5	39.9	40.9	8.72	8.70	8.54
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	361.49	367.84	370.40	39.9	40.4	41.9	9.06	9.10	8.84
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	477.88	472.83	449.78	43.8	43.4	43.0	10.91	10.89	10.46
PRIMARY METALS	567.57	554.70	557.81	44.1	43.1	43.7	12.87	12.87	12.76
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	473.04	458.80	452.82	43.8	42.7	42.8	10.80	10.74	10.58
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	496.60	486.33	482.81	43.6	43.0	43.4	11.39	11.31	11.12
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	418.14	414.73	428.40	41.4	40.7	42.0	10.10	10.19	10.20
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	555.08	548.86	506.89	42.6	42.6	41.6	13.03	12.88	12.18
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	443.27	432.14	434.60	41.7	41.0	42.4	10.63	10.54	10.25
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	420.02	408.19	417.36	41.3	40.7	41.2	10.17	9.98	10.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	379.09	375.74	367.60	40.2	40.1	40.0	9.43	9.37	9.19
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	422.91	418.40	411.00	41.3	41.1	41.1	10.24	10.18	10.00
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	259.79	247.02	260.57	41.7	40.1	42.3	6.23	6.16	6.16
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	294.33	288.80	282.43	40.1	39.4	39.5	7.34	7.33	7.15
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	228.06	231.58	214.46	36.2	36.7	35.1	6.30	6.31	6.11
PAPER PRODUCTS	481.58	481.80	471.24	43.9	43.8	44.0	10.97	11.00	10.71
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	444.61	435.81	432.12	40.2	39.8	39.9	11.06	10.95	10.83
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	541.73	525.37	526.04	43.2	42.3	43.8	12.54	12.42	12.01
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	599.50	597.98	589.69	42.1	42.5	42.7	14.24	14.07	13.81
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	380.38	380.94	383.92	41.8	42.0	42.8	9.10	9.07	8.97
LEATHER PRODUCTS	241.33	232.14	229.96	37.3	36.5	36.2	6.47	6.36	6.02
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	457.07	450.30	446.77	37.1	37.4	37.2	12.32	12.04	12.01
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	647.39	651.46	657.72	41.0	41.8	42.0	15.79	15.66	15.66
COMMUNICATIONS	539.35	534.26	531.19	39.6	39.4	39.7	13.62	13.56	13.38
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	672.52	675.38	660.42	43.0	43.1	44.4	15.64	15.67	15.55
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	183.33	183.68	187.05	28.6	28.0	29.0	6.41	6.56	6.45

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS RISE IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

November's average weekly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers grew by $6.65 from the month-ago level and by $13.29 from a year ago. Average hourly earnings increased by $.06 cents from last month and by $. 27 cents from last year to a current $10.43. Minimal increases were recorded in hours worked and averaged 41.7 hours in November, the second highest on record. Longer work weeks, combined with new technology, have enabled employers to raise production to the level of the early 1980s with almost 250,000 less workers.

Within manufacturing, the largest weekly paychecks were received by petroleum and coal product workers in the nondurable goods sector ($599.50), followed by workers in primary metals ($567.57) and transportation equipment ($555.08) in the durable goods sector. These workers all had average work weeks over 40 hours. Their average weekly earnings were more than month-ago and year-ago averages.

In nonmanufacturing, the highest average weekly wage of $672.52 was paid to workers in the electric, gas and sanitary services industry, followed by $647.39 paid to those in bituminous coal and lignite mining. These earnings were less than month-ago and year-ago levels primarily due to shorter workweeks for the same periods.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	NOVEMBER 1988	OCTOBER 1988	NOVEMBER 1987	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 88	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	81,982	63,887	85,736	18,095	-3,754
Weeks Claimed	437,123	364,007	417,841	73,116	19,282
---Average Weekly Volume	99,346	86,668	99,486	12,678	-140
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	0.2	-0.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	24,851	20,548	24,517	4,303	334
Final Payments	6,014	6,276	6,098	-262	-84
Weeks Paid	359,952	312,551	352,637	47,401	7,315
Net Benefit Amount	$54,571,940	$47,652,161	$49,948,788	$6,919,779	$4,623,152
Avg. Check Amount	$151.61	$152.46	$141.64	-$0.85	$9.97

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS MOVE SEASONALLY UPWARD

Initial claims and weeks claimed both increased in November 1988 from month ago October totals. Initial claims jumped by 28 percent to 81,982 while the weeks claimed total of 437,123 grew by 20 percent from October. The increases are coincidental with the normal seasonal rise in the insured unemployment rate during November, which rose to 2.1 percent from last month's 1.9 percent.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund disbursements during November 1988 equaled $251.3 million and included a $196.7 million repayment of the state's unemployment compensation debt. Income of $193.2 million exceeded slightly increased benefit disbursements of $54.6 million. Income included $22.4 million interest earnings on the Trust Fund's cash reserves. Due to repaying the unemployment compensation debt, the Trust Fund's end of the month cash and net reserves were equal at $1.2 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - NOVEMBER 1988

Income - $193,203,067
Disbursements - $251,281,409

Cash Reserves	$ 1,226,159,486
Federal Loans	0
Net Reserves	$ 1,226,159,486

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

ALL COUNTIES ARE BELOW TEN PERCENT

November marks the second month in 1988 in which every county in Pennsylvania had an unadjusted unemployment rate less than 10.0 percent. Sixty-two counties had declines in their unemployment rates,while the remaining five counties displayed increases .

For the third consecutive month, Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.4 percent) and Greene County had the highest (9.0 percent). However, Greene County's unemployment rate declined by 1.5 percentage points: the sixth greatest decline from a month ago.

Most of the counties with unemployment rates less than 5.0 percent, the rate considered full employment by many economists, were in the eastern portion of the State and had rates less than 5.0 percent in October. However, three more counties in western Pennsylvania (Butler, Elk and Erie) lowered their rates to 5.0 percent or less in November.

NOVEMBER RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 2.4 to 3.9
- 4.0 to 4.9
- 5.0 to 6.9
- 7.0 to 9.4

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
NOVEMBER - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.4	4400
Montgomery	2	2.5	9800
Delaware	3	2.8	8200
Bucks	4	2.9	8300
Cumberland	5	3.0	3200
Adams	6	3.1	1200
Lancaster	6	3.1	6700
Franklin	8	3.3	1800
Lebanon	9	3.5	2200
Lehigh	9	3.5	5000
Berks	11	3.6	6500
Union	11	3.6	600
Montour	13	3.7	300
Northampton	13	3.7	4100
Mercer	15	3.8	2000
Allegheny	16	3.9	24500
Monroe	17	4.0	1700
York	17	4.0	7200
Bradford	19	4.1	1300
Sullivan	19	4.1	100
Dauphin	21	4.2	5500
Warren	21	4.2	900
Centre	23	4.3	2800
Snyder	23	4.3	800
Wyoming	23	4.3	600
Lackawanna	26	4.5	4800
Lycoming	26	4.5	2800
Perry	26	4.5	900
Butler	29	4.7	3300
Columbia	30	4.9	1500
Elk	31	4.9	800
Philadelphia	31	4.9	36200
Erie	33	5.0	6400
Carbon	34	5.1	1200
Washington	34	5.1	4500
Lawrence	36	5.2	2300
Pike	36	5.2	600
Susquehanna	36	5.2	900
Potter	39	5.3	400
Schuylkill	39	5.3	3800
Tioga	39	5.3	1000
Venango	42	5.7	1500
Crawford	43	5.8	2200
McKean	43	5.8	1200
Wayne	43	5.8	1200
Clinton	46	5.9	900
Blair	47	6.0	3800
Cambria	47	6.0	3700
Mifflin	47	6.0	1300
Jefferson	50	6.4	1200
Somerset	50	6.4	2000
Luzerne	52	6.5	10400
Northumberland	52	6.5	3100
Westmoreland	52	6.5	11000
Armstrong	55	6.6	1800
Clarion	55	6.6	1100
Juniata	55	6.6	800
Cameron	58	6.7	200
Bedford	59	6.9	1800
Beaver	60	7.2	4500
Huntingdon	61	7.4	1300
Forest	62	7.8	100
Fulton	63	8.0	500
Indiana	64	8.1	2800
Fayette	65	8.5	4900
Clearfield	66	8.7	3000
Greene	67	9.0	1200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	NOVEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	OCTOBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	OCTOBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	NOVEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6595	5.4	6491	5.3	7090	5.9
PENNSYLVANIA	261	4.6	313	5.5	315	5.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	12.7	4.0	14.6	4.6	16.1	5.0
ALTOONA	3.7	6.2	4.4	7.3	4.3	7.2
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.7	7.5	5.2	8.3	5.6	9.1
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.4	8.5	4.6	9.0	7.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.8	3.7	14.4	4.5	13.8	4.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.4	6.8	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.4
LANCASTER MSA	6.4	2.9	8.8	4.0	9.1	4.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	94.7	3.9	101.4	4.2	103.3	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	49.4	5.2	55.8	5.9	59.7	6.3
READING MSA	7.4	4.1	7.8	4.4	9.1	5.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.8	5.6	22.1	6.3	23.4	6.7
SHARON MSA	2.2	4.3	2.7	5.3	2.9	5.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.7	4.3	3.3	5.3	3.2	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	2.9	4.7	3.4	5.6	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	8.8	4.0	10.1	4.7	10.0	4.7

* Preliminary data.

ALL LABOR MARKET AREAS IMPROVE OVER THE YEAR

In November, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the fifteen labor market areas declined from a year ago and all but one area declined from a month ago. Erie MSA's November rate of 5.4 percent was a modest 0.8 percentage point increase from October. The largest month-ago decline (-1.4 percent) was recorded by Johnstown MSA which had the second highest unemployment rate (6.8 percent). Beaver County PMSA's unemployment rate for November of 7.5 percent was a fractional 0.8 percentage point less than a month ago. This labor market area ranked at the highest level throughout 1988.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.4 percent for SDA 21 to 7.2 percent for SDA 05. Twenty-six SDAs lowered their rates, one stayed the same, and one increased. The changes were within a limited range of +0.2 to -1.3 percentage points.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
NOVEMBER 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	128.6	122.2	6.4	5.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	104.2	98.4	5.8	5.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	168.2	161.3	6.9	4.1
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	460.8	443.2	17.6	3.8
05	Beaver	62.3	57.8	4.5	7.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	131.7	123.8	7.9	6.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	226.0	210.1	15.9	7.0
08	Greene, Washington	102.3	96.6	5.7	5.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	101.4	94.6	6.8	6.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	198.5	185.9	12.6	6.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	162.0	154.3	7.7	4.8
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	130.2	123.4	6.9	5.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.3	79.4	3.9	4.7
14	Lackawanna	108.0	103.2	4.8	4.5
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	98.5	93.8	4.7	4.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	231.5	217.4	14.2	6.1
17	Philadelphia	739.6	703.4	36.2	4.9
18	Bucks	290.6	282.3	8.3	2.9
19	Montgomery	384.9	375.1	9.8	2.5
20	Delaware	296.9	288.7	8.2	2.8
21	Chester	188.1	183.7	4.4	2.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	257.3	248.2	9.1	3.5
23	Berks	179.6	173.1	6.5	3.6
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	317.1	305.4	11.7	3.7
25	Lancaster	218.3	211.5	6.7	3.1
26	York	180.7	173.5	7.2	4.0
27	Adams, Franklin	92.5	89.6	3.0	3.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	95.2	91.0	4.2	4.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5739.0	5491.0	248.0	4.3

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.